

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, line 11 to page 2, line 5, replace the paragraphs with the following amended paragraphs.

In certain types of devices it is a problem that the electric leads radiate magnetic and electric fields. These fields may disturb other parts of the circuitry or components mounted on or in relation to the circuit. Also, the leads may pick up electric or magnetic fields from nearby parts of the circuit or from devices at or near the circuit board. It is known to arrange the first and second lead adjacent to one another, such that the currents which in this case will have opposite directions in the two lead produceleads, producing electric and magnetic fields of opposite polarity, which to some degree will cancel out each other. This can be done by arranging the leads on each their-side of a thin layer in the board and opposing each other. For certain applications this is, however, not enough to overcome the problems of electric and magnetic fields. One way of solving the problem is to use shields on one or both sides of the leads. This is, however, not practical in many cases, as more layers in the PCB will be required for this purpose, resulting in both more expensive and more voluminous PCB's. Especially in hearing aids, this is a big problem, as the extra demand for volume will result in bulkier and less attractive hearing aids. In hearing aids it is also known to use a pair of thin isolated wires for the leads instead of providing leads on

the circuit board, and in doing so the wires may be twisted around each other. This will reduce the radiation problems, as the twisted wires radiate much less energy, and have a strongly reduced ability to pick up radiation. The use of such wires is however very cumbersome, as they must be handled manually, which makes the production price of the apparatus rise. Also, in manual operations of this nature some variations are bound to occur, and this may result in some variation as to how well the units function.

Page 2, lines 9 to 16, replace the paragraph with the following amended paragraphs.

According to the invention, the problems associated with the prior art are solved by passing the two leads side by side and alternating on the two sides of a layer, and in such a manner that the first and second lead will cross one another at an angle but passing on each their side of the layer.

In this manner the ~~two~~ two leads will pass along the layer in a double spiral, and at each twist of the spiral, the first and the second lead will pass across one another, but with the layer between them. In such a double spiral it is assured that the radiation from the leads becomes minimal, and that the ability to pick up electromagnetic radiation is minimized.

Page 3, lines 4 to 17, replace the paragraphs with the following amended paragraphs.

Fig. 1 shows a front view of a part of a PCB layer. The leads marked in black 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d are on the front side of the layer, and the leads marked in grey 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d are on the back side. A lead 1a on the front side passes along a micro via 3a to the back side, on the back side in the path 1b, and back to the front side through the layer in micro via 3b, and on the front side 1c. The other lead 2a passes on the back side to micro via 3d and to the front side, along the front side 2b to via 3e, on the back side 2c to another micro via 3f and back to the front side 2d. It can be seen that each lead is tapered in cross section from opposite ends thereof to a middle area.

Typically the lead 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d connects a current consuming device like a hearing aid receiver with the amplifier, and the lead 2a, 2b, 2c and 2d is the return lead from the receiver to the amplifier. The pairs of leads 1a, 2a; 1b, 2b; 1c, 2c all cross each other but always on each ~~their~~-side of the layer. The distance between the micro vias 3a and 3e in the length direction of the double lead is ~~chooses~~chosen to be in the same order as the distance between the vias 3a and 3d in the sideways direction. The four vias 3a, 3e, 3d, 3b then forms the corners of a square and the leads 1b and 2b ~~connects~~connect the corners of this square.

Page 4, lines 1 to 3, replace the paragraph with the following amended paragraph.

A layered structure as described above may be used in other kind of devices than hearing aids. This could be in any body worn electronic device, wherein problems of radiation of electromagnetic energy from electric leads is a problem.